

TITLE

METHOD FOR CONVERTING MONOCHROME IMAGES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to a method for image processing, and in particular to a method for converting monochrome images, such as grayscale or bitmap images, to color images, using in color systems.

Description of the Related Art

10 Images can be displayed in monochrome or color, in which monochrome images may comprise several black and white pixels, with each pixel being represented by a logical bit. In practice, monochrome images are widely used in industry, and are convenient for identifying
15 characteristics and models, because of their smaller file size.

 To display monochrome signals on color monitors, a computer system may convert monochrome pixel data to corresponding color pixel data. For example, a computer
20 system may convert each logical bit of a monochrome signal to color pixel data in RGB 888 format. The computer system may then generate color display signals to a color display monitor based on the converted color pixel data.

25 Thus, it is necessary to develop a method for converting monochrome images for use in color systems while maintaining features thereof.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a method for converting monochrome images to color images.

5 According to the object described, the present invention provides a method for converting monochrome images to color images. First, a monochrome image is blocked in accordance with a minimum calculating unit (MCU) of 2x2, 4x4 or 8x8, pixel values of which are
10 obtained by statistical analysis. The monochrome image is then processed by layered mapping to obtain equal grayscale layers thereof, color values of which are obtained according to a fixed grayscale level. Next, the monochrome image blocks match colors corresponding to the
15 equal grayscale layers according to the color values and the pixel values, such that a color image is obtained.

A detailed description is given in the following embodiments with reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

20 The present invention can be more fully understood by reading the subsequent detailed description and examples with references made to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of the method for
25 converting monochrome images to color images according to the present invention;

Fig. 2A ~ 2C are schematic diagrams showing a monochrome image blocked in accordance with a minimum

calculating unit of 2x2, 4x4 or 8x8 according to the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a schematic diagram of pixel values of a calculating unit obtained by statistical analysis according to the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a schematic diagram of a pixel bit table with pixel values of monochrome image blocks according to the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a schematic diagram showing the method for obtaining color values of monochrome image blocks by layered mapping according to the present invention; and

Fig. 6 is a color contrast table for transforming monochrome pixels into corresponding colors according to the present invention.

15 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

The invention disclosure provides a method for coloring monochrome images.

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram of the method for converting monochrome images to color images according to the present invention.

In step S1, a desired monochrome image is blocked by 4x4 blocks, a minimum calculating unit, shown in Fig. 2B. A monochrome image can be blocked by a minimum calculating unit of 2x2, 4x4 or 8x8 as shown in Fig. 2A ~ 2C, to which the embodiment of the present invention is not limited.

In step S2, it is determined whether the monochrome image blocks comprise a multiplier of the minimum

calculating unit. If so, the process goes to step S3, and, if not, to step S4.

In step S3, additional blocks P are added to the monochrome image blocks, becoming a multiplier of the minimum calculating unit. As shown in Fig. 3, the monochrome image is blocked in accordance with the minimum calculating unit M by 4x4 blocks, and additional blocks P are added if the monochrome image blocks do not comprise a multiplier of the minimum calculating unit.

10 In step S4, it is determined whether each monochrome image block has been processed, such that each block is assigned a corresponding color. If so, the process is ended, and, if not, the process goes to step S5.

In step S5, pixel values of the monochrome image blocks are obtained by statistical analysis, defined in accordance with the number of the minimum calculating unit. According to the embodiment of the present invention, the monochrome image is blocked by 4x4 blocks (block 1, block 2, ..., block 16) requiring selection of sixteen colors for mapping, in which the 4x4 blocks are further blocked of 2x2 blocks for better accuracy, and blocks B1, B2, B3 and B4 of block 1 are obtained, as shown in Fig. 3. Next, block B1, having four sub-blocks, each referring to a pixel, obtains pixel values thereof.

20 sixteen colors for mapping, in which the 4x4 blocks are further blocked of 2x2 blocks for better accuracy, and blocks B1, B2, B3 and B4 of block 1 are obtained, as shown in Fig. 3. Next, block B1, having four sub-blocks, each referring to a pixel, obtains pixel values thereof.

25 Thus, the pixel value of the block B1 is obtained by averaging the four pixel values of the four sub-blocks and then pixel values of the block B2, B3 and B4 are obtained using the same method. Thus, the pixel value of the 4x4 block, the block 1, is obtained using the above method, as well as blocks 2 to 16, shown in Fig. 4.

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In step S6, color values of the monochrome image layers are obtained by layered mapping. As shown in Fig. 5, a monochrome image can be represented by a brightness function $f(x, y)$ in a 2D coordinate system, and layer C parallel to the xy-plane is obtained when $f(x, y)$ refers to height in the 2D coordinate system. Layer C intersects the brightness function $f(x, y)$, whose intersection is a contour line referring to an equal grayscale line D, in which the layer number is defined by desired image quality.

Sixteen colors are thus chosen for mapping and sixteen layers C, referring to equal grayscale layers, are obtained as well according to the chosen colors. Next, color values of the equal grayscale layers are obtained based on a fixed grayscale level and compared with color values listed in a color contrast table as shown in Fig. 6. For example, the color value of layer 6 is 0101, corresponding to pinkish red. Further, the color value of layer 12 is 1011 corresponding to dim cyan.

In step S7, each monochrome image block matches the color of corresponding equal grayscale layer, such that a color image converted from the monochrome image is obtained.

While the invention has been described by way of example and in terms of the preferred embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed embodiments. To the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements (as would be apparent to those skilled in the art).

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Therefore, the scope of the appended claims should be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar arrangements.